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Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Budget performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, democratic development and consolidation of State authority; security, public order and development of the rule of law; human rights; humanitarian and development coordination; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	396 341.3	379 095.9	17 245.4	4.4
Civilian personnel	157 429.1	150 742.6	6 686.5	4.2
Operational costs	300 057.0	280 724.2	19 332.8	6.4
Gross requirements	**853 827.4**	**810 562.7**	**43 264.7**	**5.1**
Staff assessment income	17 314.6	16 699.0	615.6	3.6
Net requirements	**836 512.8**	**793 863.7**	**42 649.1**	**5.1**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**853 827.4**	**810 562.7**	**43 264.7**	**5.1**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military contingents	8 940	8 940	8 720	2.5
United Nations police	1 351	1 351	1 277	5.5
Formed police units	2 940	2 940	2 021	31.3
International staff	533	534	449	15.9
National staff	1 233	1 233	1 147	7.0
United Nations Volunteers	277	267	217	18.7
Temporary positions[c]				
International staff	198	184	77	58.2
National staff	245	227	105	53.7
Government-provided personnel	100	100	53	47.0

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. Owing to constraints placed on the capacity of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to formulate a comprehensive and detailed budget proposal for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in Haiti on 12 January 2010, the Secretary-General, in his note dated 30 April 2010 on the financing arrangements for the Mission (A/64/764), requested the General Assembly to authorize him to enter into commitments for MINUSTAH in the amount of $380,402,700 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010 and to assess the same amount on Member States.

2. In paragraph 24 of its related report of 25 May 2010 (A/64/660/Add.16), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments, with assessment, in an amount not exceeding $375 million for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/278, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding $380 million for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

4. The full budget for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 21 October 2010 (A/65/535) and amounted to $865,313,200 gross ($847,290,400 net). It provided for the deployment of 8,940 military contingent personnel, 4,391 police personnel, including 100 categorized as Government-provided personnel and 2,940 in formed units, 731 international staff, 1,478 national staff, and 277 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions.

5. In paragraph 34 of its related report of 24 November 2010 (A/65/586), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $853,827,400 gross for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of the amount of $380 million previously authorized by the Assembly in resolution 64/278.

6. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/256, appropriated the amount of $853,827,400 gross ($836,512,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of the amount of $380 million gross ($371,780,100 net) previously authorized under the terms of resolution 64/278. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolution 1892 (2009) and, following the earthquake of 12 January 2010, was expanded by the Council in its resolutions 1908 (2010) and 1927 (2010) and extended by the Council in resolution 1944 (2010).

8. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to restore peace and security and to further the constitutional and political process in Haiti. In the wake of the January 2010 earthquake, this overall objective entails preserving the gains made in the area of stabilization since 2004 and facilitating humanitarian, recovery and reconstruction activities.

9. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component: democratic development and consolidation of State authority; security, public order and development of the rule of law; human rights; humanitarian and development coordination; and support.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2010/11 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and compares the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

11. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH enhanced its capacity through the recruitment of additional civilian personnel and the deployment of additional uniformed personnel authorized after the earthquake. The Mission made progress in most areas of its mandate to assist the Government in addressing threats to stability, including: (a) maintaining stability to facilitate recovery efforts; (b) building capacity to maintain operations of State institutions affected by the earthquake; (c) coordinating international aid; and (d) organizing elections. Playing a key role during the 2010 presidential and legislative elections, MINUSTAH also assisted the Haitian National Police in providing a secure environment for the holding of the elections, which allowed for the first peaceful transition between two democratically elected Presidents from different parties.

12. MINUSTAH also worked with the Government to build the institutional capacity of the public administration, the judicial and corrections systems and the national police. The Mission built temporary offices for the Parliament, whose building was destroyed by the earthquake, provided assistance to the Government in establishing legal aid offices, rehabilitated premises for courts and ministries, and developed plans to establish 26 tribunals. Delays in the electoral process and the failure to put in place procedural requirements needed to enable the functioning of the Superior Council of the Judiciary hampered progress on other rule-of-law initiatives. MINUSTAH also carried out joint police patrols with the national police in earthquake-affected areas and camps of displaced persons, including joint operations against criminal gangs and drug trafficking.

13. The reporting period was characterized by ongoing humanitarian assistance and intensified recovery efforts. By the end of the period, approximately 630,000 displaced persons were living in over 1,000 settlements. The humanitarian situation was exacerbated by the hurricane season and a cholera epidemic. MINUSTAH worked alongside the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations country team to increase and strengthen local capacity to respond to

emergencies and human rights violations, advocate for social and economic rights and promote the protection of women and children. The Mission also facilitated relief and recovery efforts by assisting with debris removal and repairs to national and local infrastructure, including Government and municipal buildings, courthouses, hospitals and roads.

C. Mission support initiatives

14. To strengthen support of the administrative processes in the main regional offices in northern and southern Haiti, new regional headquarters were established in Leogane and Jérémie, and one helicopter each was permanently deployed in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien. One fixed-wing aircraft was permanently deployed to Santo Domingo to facilitate the movement of Mission personnel between that city and Haiti.

15. Fully equipped 250-person and 24-person accommodation camps were established in Port-au-Prince and Leogane, respectively. The interim Mission headquarters in Port-au-Prince was also established following the collapse of the Mission's headquarters during the January 2010 earthquake.

16. MINUSTAH undertook various renovations and repair work to buildings damaged by the earthquake. Structural assessments were conducted on seven MINUSTAH buildings damaged by the earthquake in Port-au-Prince, Jérémie and Port-de-Paix. However, based on delays in the timing of the completion of the construction and the anticipated reduction in the post-earthquake surge capacity, which was subsequently approved by the Security Council in its resolution 2012 (2011), the planned construction of seven hard-wall facilities for the additional troops and police personnel was cancelled as it was no longer operationally required. Maintenance and repair works were carried out on strategic internal roads in Port-au-Prince and the national road linking Leogane and Jacmel in the south. The Mission also upgraded the main supply road from Port-au-Prince to the border of the Dominican Republic.

17. MINUSTAH made significant strides towards implementing environment-friendly initiatives. A total of 800 units of ozone-depleting-substance air conditioners were replaced with environment-friendly units. Improvements were made to wastewater management at critical MINUSTAH camps, including the installation of wastewater treatment plants during the reporting period.

18. In support of the Government of Haiti, the Mission constructed interim Parliament offices that are able to accommodate more than 300 government officials and up to 200 visitors. Logistical support was also provided to the Government in building capacity to support its rule-of-law institutions.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

19. MINUSTAH worked closely with other United Nations entities and regional organizations in assisting the Government during the elections. The Mission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) collaborated with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the OAS-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Joint Electoral Observation Mission to support the Government in

organizing the 2010 presidential and legislative elections. The Mission supported the coordination mechanisms — Table sectorielle, Comité de pilotage, Table de pilotage — involving Haitian electoral authorities and Core Group countries. Jointly with UNDP, MINUSTAH facilitated the establishment of the electoral budget and acquisition of electoral material. Together with OAS, MINUSTAH assisted the Provisional Electoral Council and the National Identification Office in formulating the electoral list and providing voters with national identity cards.

20. The MINUSTAH Liaison and Support Centre in Santo Domingo facilitated continued coordination with the Government of the Dominican Republic, the diplomatic and donor community and the United Nations country team in the Dominican Republic. MINUSTAH also provided operational and technical support for donor conferences and meetings of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission held in the Dominican Republic.

21. To increase the access of vulnerable populations to legal assistance, MINUSTAH cooperated with the Union of South American Nations and the International Legal Assistance Consortium to increase the number of legal assistance offices throughout the country.

22. The United Nations country and humanitarian teams played a central role in coordination and the country team worked closely with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and the Haiti Reconstruction Fund. Moreover, coordination on emergency preparedness and response issues with the Ministry of the Interior and the Civil Protection Directorate was strengthened. In addition, MINUSTAH and the country and humanitarian teams developed an integrated strategic framework, which is aligned to the Government of Haiti's National Action Plan for Recovery and Development, and which is the United Nations country and humanitarian teams' main programming tool. The United Nations humanitarian and country teams and MINUSTAH also supported the activities of the cluster system throughout the reporting period.

23. MINUSTAH partnered with 21 national and international organizations and 14 municipal authorities in implementing community violence-reduction activities to complement the work of the United Nations country team. MINUSTAH worked with the Government, UNDP and donor Governments in developing a common strategy for the rule-of-law sector and a workplan for key initiatives until September 2011. MINUSTAH and UNDP also provided assistance to the Government in developing a framework for the Superior Council of the Judiciary and in reorganizing the Ministry of Justice. MINUSTAH and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborated to strengthen the capacity of the Brigade for the Protection of Minors of the national police, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Port-au-Prince Bar Association on issues related to children's rights and adoption. Finally, MINUSTAH worked with UNDP, UNICEF, donor Governments and NGOs on improving prison conditions (overcrowding, sanitation, health services and detention of minors) and limiting the spread of cholera in the prisons.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: democratic development and consolidation of State authority

24. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH worked in partnership with the Government of Haiti, including the Executive and the Legislative branches, political parties, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations country team and other partners, to further progress in strengthening political dialogue and building the capacity of central and local institutions. Through the use of good offices and the provision of advice to Parliament and local governments, the Mission facilitated the improvement of legislative work at the national level and assisted with reforms in support of decentralization and delivery of basic services at the local level. The Mission also played a key role during both rounds of presidential and legislative elections, providing logistical and technical advice and support to the Government in the organization and administration of the elections, and carrying out and coordinating assistance with key actors. Moreover, MINUSTAH worked with partners to foster women's political participation, including support for the finalization of a constitutional amendment package providing, among other things, 30 per cent women's representation in public decision-making at all levels. The Mission further supported those processes through its nine multimedia centres and public information campaigns. MINUSTAH also worked in partnership with the national police to closely monitor the border points in Haiti, which in turn helped to curb cases of child trafficking.

25. With regard to the resettlement of the population displaced by the earthquake, MINUSTAH signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Haiti in February 2011 to provide temporary logistical support to municipalities to assist them in implementing the Government's resettlement strategy. In this connection, 7 projects were completed and 4 were under way as at the end of the reporting period. The Mission also implemented 229 quick-impact projects, approximately 80 of which targeted the regions most directly affected by the resettlement of displaced persons.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: All-inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Inclusive and participatory elections held in accordance with the constitutional calendar and the electoral law	Achieved; indicated by the wide acceptance of the results of the 2010 presidential and legislative elections by the Haitian population and national and international observers
Adoption of a presidential decree on political party financing	Bill on political party financing adopted by the Lower House but pending Senate approval
Less than 65 civil unrest incidents triggered by political issues in 2010/11, compared to 78 in 2009/10 and 229 in 2008/09	There were 544 civil unrest incidents triggered by political issues, of which 492 incidents directly resulted from electoral developments

At least 3,500 women candidates in presidential, parliamentary and local elections in 2010/11, compared to 3,388 women candidates in the same elections in 2006	There were 46 women candidates in the 2010 presidential and legislative elections; local elections were not held during the reporting period and are scheduled for the 2011/12 period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Four meetings per month with the President and the Prime Minister to assess progress on the Government's dialogue with political parties and civil groups, rule-of-law reforms and other areas related to the mandate of MINUSTAH	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the President, Prime Minister, ministers and Secretaries of State between July and November 2010, with an increased frequency in high-level meetings with Government officials and candidates during the November 2010-April 2011 electoral period; biweekly meetings were held with the President-elect between March and May 2011, and with the newly inaugurated President between May and June 2011; and weekly meetings were held with the first Prime Minister-designate and potential candidates for ministerial posts in May-June 2011 on the political process and reform priorities
Two meetings per month with the President's main advisers to provide advice on an all-inclusive political process	Yes	Biweekly meetings were held with the President's advisers from July to November 2010 in the lead-up to the first round of presidential and legislative elections; and meetings were held weekly, and more frequently when required, with the President-elect's main advisers from March to June 2011
Monthly meetings with political party representatives at the national level, including a strong representation of women, to consolidate democratic institutions and political pluralism, provide advice on all-inclusive political dialogue, and increase participation of women in elections	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with Parliamentary representatives and political party leaders
Provision of monthly political analyses to advise Government officials and international organizations involved in Haiti's reconstruction and institution-building on progress towards sustainable stability and security in Haiti	Yes	Through biweekly briefings and meetings with members of the Protection Cluster, Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism and Humanitarian Forum
Establishment and leadership of a mechanism to coordinate international electoral assistance, in cooperation with OAS, the United Nations country team and other international stakeholders	Yes	Through: the organization of three meetings of the Table sectorielle "Elections", co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the President of the Provisional Electoral Council; 17 meetings of the Table de pilotage; and 14 meetings of the Comité de Pilotage co-chaired by MINUSTAH and UNDP

Conduct of 20 town hall meetings in all 10 departments to advocate for and provide advice on all-inclusive elections, women's political participation, political dialogue and national reconciliation	120	Electoral town hall style forums were held with electoral candidates in all 10 departments The higher output was attributable to the increase in the average number of town hall forums for each department from 2 to 12 to reach out to a larger number of constituencies, in the wake of fraud allegations in the first round of the elections and the three-month postponement of the second round
Facilitation of 9 meetings (1 per department) between women candidates and civil society organizations	8	Meetings on gender and elections between women candidates and civil society organizations
Conduct of public information campaigns in support of political dialogue, national reconciliation and the promotion and understanding of the mandate of MINUSTAH, using various public information, advocacy and public outreach activities, including co-producing a soap opera broadcast in camps for internally displaced persons and countrywide to deliver key messages; using audio (MINUSTAH FM) print, video, web and workshop and training activities at the multimedia centres, production and dissemination of a wide range of promotional materials, media relations and strong media engagement, marking United Nations Days, as well as air time on national radio and television networks, to inform and sensitize the Haitian population both locally and in the diaspora		Through:
	50	Outreach activities in the 9 multimedia centres
	1	A week-long outreach campaign in Port-au-Prince on reconciliation, political dialogue, conflict resolution, World Press Freedom day, International Day of Peace and International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers
	39	Web articles
	2	Op-eds published in local newspapers
	1	Special thematic newsletter on the presidential and parliamentary elections
	2	Press conferences on the United Nations International Day of Peace and International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers
	48	Weekly press conferences
	45	Media interviews were given by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
	371	Radio programmes were aired on current affairs (246) and humanitarian actions (125)

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Strengthened democratic State institutions at the national and local levels

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Adoption by Parliament of a law on financial autonomy and accountability of local government structures and local tax reform	The bill was pending submission by the Government of Haiti
Adoption by Parliament of a recommendation for a constitutional reform aimed at decentralization	Achieved; on 9 May 2011, Parliament passed the bill on constitutional amendments; however, in June 2011, the President reversed the decree issued by the former President promulgating the amendments, and announced that the previous (1987) Constitution was still applicable

Proposal by the Government to Parliament of gender-sensitive civil service regulations as part of the reform and decentralization of the State administration	Achieved; on 9 May 2011, Parliament passed the bill on constitutional amendments, which included a minimum quota of "at least 30 per cent women's representation in public decision-making positions, at all levels"; however, in June 2011, the President reversed the decree issued by the former President promulgating the amendments, and announced that the previous (1987) Constitution was still applicable

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice to 17 parliamentary committees through monthly meetings on the advancement of the legislative agenda, including the adoption of bills related to State reform	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the fact that plenary sessions were not held by the parliamentary committees
Weekly meetings with the Provisional Electoral Council, relevant ministries and Government departments to provide advice and technical expert support to coordinate technical, logistic and security preparations for the elections	Yes	Table de pilotage meetings were held on a weekly basis, chaired by the Provisional Electoral Council, during the electoral period
Two monthly meetings with representatives of the Government, international organizations and donors at the political and technical level on the coordination of international electoral assistance	Yes	Comité de pilotage meetings, co-chaired by MINUSTAH and UNDP, were held during the electoral period
Use of good offices and monthly provision of advice to assist the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate to facilitate consensus among political parties, improve the effectiveness of legislative procedures, implement the internal rules of procedure of the Parliament, and adopt best practices from other national legislatures	Yes	Through weekly meetings with the Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and legislators from different political parties, to facilitate dialogue and compromise In addition: Weekly meetings were held with Parliamentarians on constitutional reform issues from January to May 2011
Provision of advice and technical assistance to Parliament through two thematic meetings of parliamentarians, donors, national and international NGOs and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to foster dialogue on State reforms and public policies	Yes	Through a three-day induction training and thematic meeting, organized by MINUSTAH and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), for the newly elected legislature, during which parliamentarians were briefed on public policies at both the national and local level, as well as on pending reforms

Organization of 3 capacity-building workshops, for a total of 100 representatives of civil society groups, and 4 training programmes, for a total of 350 persons, to foster women's political participation	3	Capacity-building workshops on women's leadership, communication skills and advocacy for a total of 150 women and men from civil society organizations including women's organizations
	4	Gender training programmes for a total of 350 people, including women candidates for parliamentary elections and their representatives
Monthly provision of advice and technical support to the Ministry of Women Affairs and Women's Rights, to civil society organizations and to Parliament to establish and implement the Ministry's action plan in the 10 departments and to advocate for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing gender equality and at least 30 per cent of women's representation, as recommended by the National Assembly	Yes	Through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Women's Rights and through advocacy meetings on the finalization of the constitutional amendment providing for 30 per cent women's participation in public decision-making at all levels
Monthly public information and outreach activities to assist the Government to promote democratic governance and electoral participation, including campaigns to foster women's political participation, through media events marking United Nations Days, workshops, 3 training activities in each of the multimedia centres, print and broadcast outlets, MINUSTAH FM radio, air time on national radio and television networks to reach out to communities throughout the country and the diaspora (3 radio spots, 6 special radio programmes nationwide, 2 radio documentaries and 3 television programmes), 5 articles, 2 press conferences per department and distribution of 50,000 flyers, 115 billboards and 1,008 banners	60	Outreach activities
	9	Training sessions were held on women in politics
		Opening of a media centre at Karibe Convention Centre to host and brief national and international media covering the electoral process
	20	Television programmes were aired on elections and security
	5	Newsletter articles were published
	8	Press conferences were held
	75	Media interviews were conducted with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
	66	Radio programmes were broadcast, including 40 on debates between legislative candidates, 5 all-day programmes on the holding of the elections and the results, 13 on electoral sensitization and 8 special features on the elections
	19	Radio spots on electoral sensitization were aired

Provision of support to electoral authorities to organize and conduct the 2010 presidential and legislative elections and the 2011 local elections through weekly provision of advice and technical support with regard to planning, budgeting, procurement, logistics, training, electoral procedures, security, public information, and voters' sensitization, with particular regard to women voters	Yes	Through the Electoral Assistance Task Force, Joint Electoral Support Centre, Departmental Joint Electoral Support Centre and Table de pilotage meetings convened as needed during the electoral period (with increased frequency immediately before and after elections)
Organization of 3 national forums, in cooperation with the Provisional Electoral Council for political candidates, representatives of political parties, civil society and women's organizations, the media, and local authorities to address issues related to preparations for elections and the update of the voters' list	2	Forums were organized with national authorities and civil society on the preparation for elections; a third forum was organized but cancelled by the Provisional Electoral Council
Provision of operational and logistical support to electoral authorities to protect, distribute to, and collect from 10,000 polling stations throughout the country ballots and other electoral materials	Yes	Through the distribution and collection of sensitive and non-sensitive electoral materials at voting centres
Coordination of international electoral assistance to Haiti, including co-chairing and participating in meetings of the Electoral Task Force and other coordination groups (e.g. Table sectorielle, Comité de pilotage, Table de pilotage)	Yes	Table sectorielle "Elections" co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the President of the Provisional Electoral Council; Comité de pilotage meetings co-chaired by MINUSTAH and UNDP
Coordination of security tasks and technical and logistical assistance to the national police and the Electoral Guard to ensure a safe and secure environment during the electoral process	Yes	Through the provision of support to the national police at static security posts before, during, and after the first and second rounds of the presidential and legislative elections; and through the training of 4,200 electoral security guards

Expected accomplishment 1.3: State authority maintained and strengthened throughout Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
At least 110 of all 140 municipalities adopt a budget that provides for the improvement of the delivery of basic services in 2010/11, compared to 70 municipalities in 2009/10 and 40 in 2008/09	Achieved; all 140 municipalities adopted a budget

8 departmental border committees operational in 2010/11, compared to 7 committees operational in 2009/10 and 4 in 2008/09	2 departments (North-East and South-West) developed border committees to facilitate dialogue between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Attempts to establish border management committees in the North and West departments were unsuccessful, owing mainly to the lack of institutional capacity and to the decentralization of decision-making
At least 9,000 children screened by the national police Brigade for the Protection of Minors at border crosspoints and international airports to detect possible cases of child trafficking in 2010/11, compared to 6,000 in 2009/10	Achieved; 17,000 children screened by the Brigade for the Protection of Minors, comprising 9,000 at border checkpoints and 8,000 at the airports
Adoption of local tax reform enabling local authorities to increase their own sources of revenue	Local tax reform has yet to be drafted, but efforts continued to ensure that local authorities enforce existing laws on local taxes to increase tax revenue collection

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical support to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Administration to implement fiscal decentralization and public finance reform, and to increase the efficiency of the municipal administrations	Yes	Through technical support (via telephone calls and e-mail messages) provided on a daily basis to Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Administration staff; and through the organization of four workshops for 1,442 local authorities throughout the country on the preparation of the municipal budgets for the 2010/11 period
Provision of technical assistance to 192 public accountants and cashiers, with special regard to female public servants, to strengthen the capacity of 140 municipal administrations to plan for and implement budgets, collect public revenues, manage projects and human resources, and deliver basic services	Yes	Through two 20-day training sessions for a total of 140 public accountants at the municipal level; and through technical advice (via telephone calls and meetings) on budget implementation and municipal tax collection to 42 financial controllers at the *arrondissement* level and to the 10 departmental financial controllers
Provision of daily technical expert assistance and temporary logistical support, including equipment and 30 prefabricated containers, to establish temporary office space to assist 22 municipalities to plan for and implement the Government resettlement strategy for displaced persons	Yes	Through technical expert assistance and the provision of 24 prefabricated containers to 5 earthquake-affected municipalities, which enabled the municipalities to restore regular operations and assist the population

Organization of 1 training-of-trainers workshop and 10 training workshops for local authorities on gender and local governance to promote the integration of gender in local administration, and of 20 seminars for local authorities and representatives of civil society and women's organization on administrative and fiscal decentralization, transparency and accountability	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the shift in priorities on electoral activities, given the prolonged electoral cycle
Implementation of 180 quick-impact projects to assist State institutions in all 10 departments to create employment, improve livelihood conditions of vulnerable groups, with special regard to communities affected by the earthquake, strengthen border management, build capacity of State officials at the local level, and improve the delivery of basic public services, especially in areas affected by the resettlement of displaced persons	229	Projects in 10 departments, comprising 182 on the provision of public infrastructures or basic services, 33 on livelihood and employment generation for the most vulnerable and 14 on training and capacity-building, 36 per cent of which targeted the areas most affected by the earthquake and the resettlement of displaced persons
Provision of technical assistance to all 10 departmental delegations and 42 vice-delegations to improve their administrative capacities	Yes	Through support to the activities of the Ministry of the Interior aimed at reinforcing the capacities of the departmental delegations and vice-delegations
Weekly provision of technical support and assistance to Government and other State officials to develop and implement a border management strategy, improve oversight of border management officials, and establish and maintain 10 departmental border management committees, some of which may include border officials from the Dominican Republic; and implementation of multimedia public information campaigns to raise awareness among beneficiaries of border services	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from post-earthquake challenges and a prolonged electoral period, and the subsequent delay in the formation of the Government MINUSTAH attended meetings with officials from Haiti and the Dominican Republic to raise awareness of the need for a strong border management policy, and at the regional level, the North-East and South-West departments developed border committees to facilitate dialogue between Haiti and the Dominican Republic
Provision of technical support to departmental authorities to improve planning and coordination capacities for the delivery of basic social services	Yes	Through the co-organization of 10 working sessions between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Planning, resulting in the drafting of a project on support to planning and territorial development, as well as a project on logistical support

Provision of technical support to assist the Institute of Welfare and Social Research Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Brigade for the Protection of Minors to respond to child trafficking and the association of children to armed and criminal groups through mapping; the formulation of policies; and the creation of a database for the systematic data collection of child-trafficking cases	Yes	Joint field missions were conducted to Belladere, Ouanaminthe and Malpasse. In addition, the first of a series of workshops were held to commence mapping of child-trafficking activities and increase collaboration among stakeholders
Organization of 30 round tables and seminars on decentralization, accounting, finance and management control in public services at the local level and implementation of multimedia public information campaign to raise awareness among beneficiaries of public services	41	Round tables and seminars on decentralization and enhanced control of public finances, including 8 seminars specifically on decentralization. No multimedia public information campaign was conducted

Component 2: security, public order and development of the rule of law

26. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH worked together with the Government of Haiti to maintain a safe and secure environment, to continue development and reform of the national police, and to strengthen judicial and corrections systems. During the electoral cycle, MINUSTAH provided operational support to the national police, including the provision of security to polling stations throughout the country, which enabled a secure environment. In addition, in camps for internally displaced persons and in violence-affected areas, MINUSTAH conducted joint operations with the national police. The Mission also worked with humanitarian partners to ensure the safe and orderly distribution of food in major camps, and facilities for the co-location of the national police and United Nations police were constructed in some of the major camps. Funding for the construction of separate facilities for sexual and gender-based violence cases in those camps was approved and forthcoming by the end of the reporting period. The Mission's community violence reduction programmes also helped to increase sensitization of the population to those issues, and provided income-generating projects in targeted crime-prone areas. Special operations with the national police further allowed for the arrest of many gang members. In relation to the strengthening of the national police, co-location with the Haitian Coast Guard enabled greater surveillance of coastal waters, while mentoring on community policing principles led to increased visibility of the national police on the streets.

27. Technical advice to judicial and corrections authorities and rule-of-law institutions allowed for the development of a draft criminal procedure code, proposals on the standardization of judicial files, and assistance with the formulation of policies on corrections personnel security, health care for inmates, and prison infrastructure. Progress on other rule-of-law initiatives was limited due to the protracted electoral cycle, and also to the fact that the Superior Council of the Judiciary was not functional, as the appointment of the Chair of the "Cour de cassation", who also serves as the Chair of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, was still pending by the end of the reporting period.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Secure and stable environment in Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
40 per cent reduction in the number of kidnappings reported in Port-au-Prince in 2010/11, compared to 57 cases reported in 2009/10 and 130 cases reported in 2008/09	156 kidnapping cases were recorded, 120 of them in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area
10,000 weapons registered by the national police in 2010/11, compared to 404 in 2009/10 and 2,477 in 2008/09	The civil weapons registry programme of the national police resumed in November 2010 since its cessation due to the earthquake. The registration of weapons was slow, owing to delays in the acquisition of the necessary equipment and the lack of appropriate facilities
Increase in the number of joint Haitian National Police/United Nations police patrols in violence-affected areas to 16,000 and in camps of displaced persons to 17,250 in 2010/11 compared to 15,000 joint police patrols in violence-affected areas and 3,660 in camps of displaced persons in 2009/10 and 11,486 joint patrols in 2008/09	Achieved; 16,060 joint patrols in violence-affected areas and 22,995 joint patrols in camps of displaced persons; the increase in the number of patrols in camps of displaced persons resulted from the inclusion of an additional camp
Increase in the number of gang leaders arrested by police to 26 in 2010/11 compared to 8 in 2008/09 and 10 in 2009/10	Achieved; a total of 56 gang members arrested as a result of 37 joint special operations

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily operations of United Nations police officers and formed police personnel to conduct joint patrols with the national police to establish a permanent police presence in the 6 largest camps of displaced persons and to establish 3 joint United Nations/national police mobile teams to conduct random patrols in other camps	Yes	Sustained United Nations police presence in the camps, with 24/7 policing coverage in the 6 largest camps and intermittent patrols in the smaller camps. 3 mobile teams were established (with United Nations police officers only), each with 20 officers, and provided policing coverage, on a rotational basis, in 78 subsidiary camps
Daily operations of contingent personnel and United Nations police to provide security and escorts to humanitarian organizations and to strengthen security at aid distribution points	Yes	Through the conduct of 582 security escort tasks by contingent personnel and United Nations police specifically in support of humanitarian organizations In addition to permanent presence at 7 camps for internally displaced persons and random patrols at over 24 such camps, the military component provided escorts and security static post to humanitarian relief and recovery support efforts as requested

Provision of logistical support to the national police to maintain a standing presence in camps of displaced persons and crime-prone areas, including the provision of 16 police command posts for the 6 largest camps for internally displaced persons, 4 mobile posts and 5 administrative and analyst posts with separate facilities to attend victims of sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	Through the provision of prefabricated police stations in 4 major camps for internally displaced persons, and of alternate premises in other camps, including tents, co-location with neighbouring commissariats and/or existing buildings in proximity to the camps, attributable to space constraints and/or prevailing land litigation issues No mobile or analyst posts were established
Daily patrols and operations of contingent personnel and formed police personnel to reinforce security in crime-prone areas, to secure key sites and installations, conduct fixed and mobile checkpoints along major roads and borders and at border crossings, maintain a quick reaction capacity to prevent and deter the escalation of security threats, conduct reconnaissance flights and medical evacuations, military air patrol sorties and joint air patrols with United Nations police and the Joint Mission Analysis Cell	Yes	Through 1,226,639 mobile patrol person-days in support of elections and regular patrols; 302,682 troop fixed-site days to secure critical United Nations installations; 329,637 troop fixed-site days to monitor the border with the Dominican Republic and various checkpoints and static points; and 208,415 troop-days of quick-reaction capacity to deter escalation of security threats
Daily operations of contingent personnel and United Nations police to assist the Haitian Maritime Police to conduct coastal patrols, weekly joint military-United Nations police operations and biweekly joint United Nations Police/Haitian National Police operations to assist the national police to conduct patrols and operations against suspected criminals	Yes	Through 4,222 joint maritime patrol hours with the national police and Haitian Coast Guard, for a total of 130 joint coastal patrol-days
Daily operations of United Nations police to mentor the national police in implementing community policing, develop operational plans and undertake performance evaluations of police officers through joint patrols and co-location in 64 main police stations, and to conduct border patrols and static checkpoints at 4 border crossing points	Yes	Through the conduct of joint foot-mobile patrols and co-location with the national police in 50 police stations, as well as border patrols and static checkpoints at 4 border crossing points

Biweekly operations of United Nations police and formed police personnel to assist the national police in the identification and arrest of gang leaders and prison escapees and daily operations of the special weapons and tactics teams to train the national police in special operations	Yes	Joint operations resulting in the arrest or death of 56 gang members during police operations as at the end of the reporting period
Weekly United Nations police air patrol sorties and provision of operational support to support the national police to conduct aerial reconnaissance missions, carry out anti-drug operations, transport detainees and seized merchandise, and develop standard operating procedures to destroy seized narcotic drugs	No	No weekly police air patrol sorties conducted However, aerial support was provided to the national police upon request and when feasible, for deploying resources in remote areas and coastal islands, and for carrying out aerial reconnaissance in preparation for sweep operations in crime-prone areas
Daily provision of operational support by United Nations police and contingent personnel to the national police during the months leading to the November 2010 elections to ensure a secure environment for the elections, and establish 10,000 polling stations throughout the country and strengthen their security	Yes	Through the provision of security at polling stations; safeguarding and transport of ballots to processing sites; 5,540 troop fixed-site days in 277 voting centres; 8,050 mobile patrol person-days and 3,950 quick reaction troop-days for the 5-day period during the elections
Daily provision of technical and logistical support to Ministries and local administrations to develop and implement at least 43 community violence reduction programmes to generate employment, provide legal aid, socio-economic opportunities and psychosocial assistance to at least 50,000 beneficiaries, including inmates, youth at risk or linked to armed groups, children and women affected by violence in 14 crime-prone areas identified by the Government; implementation of 4 needs assessment and restitution events for community leaders, representatives of youth, women's organizations and local authorities in the same areas	Yes	Through: ongoing implementation of 54 of a total of 63 projects on vocational training and job placement for 1,110 at-risk youth, health and psychosocial support to 2,333 women, drug and alcohol abuse prevention support to 3,000 youth, including the creation of 550 peer educators, infrastructure support to 3 prisons as well as psychosocial and educational support to minors in conflict with the law, construction of 3 legal-aid centres and the provision of legal-aid support by the International Legal Aid Consortium (ILAC) and the Bar Association of Port-au-Prince for 12 lawyers for 6,000 cases in the areas of civil registration, pretrial detention and sexual and gender-based violence, and short-term employment for 30,000 youth at-risk in 26 environmental, labour-intensive projects

Implementation of at least 30 sensitization and social mobilization activities, including 20 seminars, for vulnerable groups in violence-affected areas, to promote the culture of peace and raise awareness of sexual and gender-based violence, through print and broadcast media outlets, including 15 radio spots, 15 radio programmes and 12 television programmes	20	Seminars and sensitization activities on drug and alcohol abuse prevention, response and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, disaster and risk reduction, cholera prevention, and non-violence and conflict mediation
	46	Radio spots
	29	Radio programmes
	17	Television programmes
Weekly provision of logistic and technical support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the national police to build the capacity of their respective gender units, maintain a data-collection system on sexual and gender-based violence, develop standard operating procedures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, organize a workshop on police responses to sexual and gender-based violence, and construct fully equipped premises to assist victims of sexual and gender-based violence in 10 police stations in West Department	Yes	Through the completion of a three-year strategic action plan, including a project to create and implement a National Coordination of Gender and Women's Affairs Office within the national police; the creation of an electronic database on sexual and gender-based violence; development of standard operating procedures by United Nations police; mobile reception centres operational in 3 camps for internally displaced persons, and available for installation in 13 police stations, to assist victims of sexual and gender-based violence
Weekly provision of advice and technical support to the Ministry of Women Affairs and Women's Rights to develop policies addressing underlying causes of women's and girls' vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	For the development of a national action plan to fight against sexual and gender-based violence and for the implementation of a training programme to enhance the capacity of United Nations police in dealing with sexual and gender-based violence
Implementation of public information, advocacy and outreach activities to raise public awareness on sexual and gender-based violence, child protection issues and the role of the national police Brigade for the Protection of Minors, and through print and broadcast media outlet and sensitization workshops in multimedia centres	27	Sensitization and advocacy activities
	1	Sensitization project (one-month's duration) on Women in Action in 9 multimedia centres
	27	Multimedia activities on children's rights, and 9 debates on the use of children for domestic labour
	33,000	Pamphlets
	4,500	Stickers
	2	Radio spots broadcast on 18 radio stations
		Commemoration of the Universal Children's Day in 9 multimedia centres

	29	Web articles
		Weekly newsletters on regional issues
	5	Outreach activities on the role of the national police Brigade for the Protection of Minors
	17	Television programmes on community violence reduction
	2	Press conferences on the increased presence of United Nations police and military contingents in camps of displaced persons to address sexual and gender-based violence and child protection issues
	6	Public service announcements on sexual and gender-based violence
	3	Radio programmes on children and women's rights
	40	Public service announcements on children and women's rights and the prevention of violence against girls and women
Organization of workshops on child protection issues to train 400 national police officers assigned to community policing duties	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the departure of the training focal point at the national police
Temporary logistical support, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to the national police Brigade for the Protection of Minors and the Institute for Welfare and Social Research to establish 5 joint offices in earthquake-affected areas to address child protection issues	Yes	Through the establishment of 5 joint offices
12 joint assessments and protection missions of the Government and the United Nations to respond to child rights violations	12	Joint assessment and missions

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards reform and restructuring of the Haitian National Police

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of national police officers (of which 10 per cent are women) sworn in to 11,000 in 2010/11, compared to 9,409 officers (7.5 per cent women) sworn in 2009/10 and 8,062 officers (7.0 per cent women) sworn in 2008/09	As of 30 June 2011, a total of 10,001 active officers, of whom 7.8 per cent were female

Increase in the deployment of the Judicial Police to 10 departments in 2010/11, compared to 7 in 2009/10 and 4 in 2008/09	Deployment of 59 officers of the Departmental Services Judicial Police in 10 departments
Increase in the number of departments in which the Haitian Coast Guard is operational to 4 in 2010/11, compared to 2 in both 2009/10 and 2008/09	Operational in 2 departments (North and West); construction of the Les Cayes Maritime Facility ongoing, and design plans for a maritime base in North-West pending national police approval
Increase in the number of departments in which the national police special operations and law enforcement units are operational to 10, compared to 7 in 2009/10 and 5 in 2008/09	Achieved; the current decentralized organizational structure of the national police comprises a wide variety of dedicated enforcement units in each of Haiti's 10 departments

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily provision of advice and technical expert support to the Director-General and senior management of the national police to implement the 2006 national police reform plan and to meet the new needs and challenges facing the national police after the earthquake	Yes	Through daily meetings with national police counterparts and weekly and/or fortnightly coordination meetings with the Minister of Justice and Public Security, the Secretary of State for Public Security, the Director-General of the Haitian National Police and the Haitian National Police Inspector-General
Daily provision of advice and technical assistance to the national police to vet police candidates, certify officers, train 1,700 police cadets (including through three-month field training), mentor 1,200 police officers through competency-based coaching, and train special operations and law enforcement units and the judicial police, including training on ballistics, fingerprints and toxicology for 34 police officers	Yes	877 cadets, of the 913 national police cadets from the twenty-second promotion, completed training and background check The lower output was attributable to the delay, following the 2010 earthquake, in the commencement of basic training for the national police and the limited logistical capacity at the Police School to train cadets
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the national police to establish a Maritime, Air, Border, Ports and Airports, Migration and Forest Police Directorate	Yes	Through ongoing discussions with representatives of the national police and the submission to the national police of draft plans on organization, personnel, logistics, management and operations, which are pending approval by the national police

Weekly provision of logistic and technical support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the national police to further develop and maintain a registry of licensed weapons and firearms, update existing legislation on the import and possession of weapons and firearms, and organize communication campaigns to raise public awareness on firearms registration	Yes	After having ceased as a result of the earthquake, the civil weapons registration programme resumed in November 2010; technical assistance was provided for the maintenance of the database and the screening, classification and storage of weapons
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the national police to establish a reporting mechanism for cases of sexual and gender-based violence, assist victims of sexual and gender-based violence, implement Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, develop a curriculum on gender issues for police cadets, and organize two workshops on gender issues for a total of 30 national police trainers and 5 workshops for a total of 90 national police officers and 60 national police judicial officers	No	Although the national police does not yet have a process to capture and compile cases of sexual and gender-based violence, United Nations police has initiated plans to train the national police in reporting process and data-storage procedures including cases of sexual and gender-based violence Advice and technical assistance provide through establishment of United Nations police gender focal point in 9 departments; separate "incident reporting rooms" created in national police commissariats to increase privacy for victims of sexual and gender-based violence; training, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for the Justices of the Peace and 90 national police officers on sexual and gender-based violence; a one-week training programme, developed with NGOs and the national police, on sexual and gender-based violence to be included in the curriculum for the upcoming promotion for police cadets; and 4 two-day workshops for a total of 80 national police officers on sexual and gender-based response and reporting
Organization of 20 training courses on human rights and child rights for a total of 900 national police officers in all 10 departments, 1 specialized training on child protection for 50 national police officers serving as child protection focal points, and the provision of technical support to the national police to further develop training modules on child protection and implement a training of trainers for national police trainers	7	Training courses on human rights and the police in 3 departments for a total of 204 participants (national police correction officers, judges and members of civil society organizations) The lower output was attributable to the lower than expected number of national police trainees and the reduced capacity of MINUSTAH to provide human rights training for judges
	15	Training courses on child protection issues for a total of 890 national police officers The higher output was attributable to the arrival of new cadets at the Police Academy

		The "Train the Trainer" course on child protection was not implemented, owing to the participation of the national police in a "Protection of Minors" course provided by France through a bilateral agreement
Monthly provision of technical and logistical support to the Government to implement the 2010 HIV/AIDS interim national plan, train 50 HIV/AIDS peer educators, and conduct 20 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions and 2 workshops for prison inmates, correctional officers, displaced persons and persons living with HIV/AIDS	Yes	Through 65 sensitization activities and workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and stigmatization in 9 multimedia centres and in Port-au-Prince; 23 meetings with the Joint United Nations Programme and external entities on HIV and AIDS to co-identify activities in the internally displaced persons' shelters to prevent the spread of HIV and reduce violence against girls and women; training for 906 national police officers and 538 members of civil society groups focused on HIV/AIDS issues; 1 peer education workshop for 103 peer educators; 849 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions; and 1 workshop for prison inmates, correctional officers, displaced persons and persons living with HIV/AIDS
Organization of public information, advocacy and outreach activities on police reform to raise public awareness on the role of the Mission to assist the Government to maintain stability and reform rule-of-law institutions, including through print and broadcast media outlets	Yes	Through 62 sensitization activities on rule of law at 9 multimedia centres; four press conferences on United Nations police and military activities; 11 press releases on security issues; 18 Web articles on police reform; weekly newsletters on regional issues; 30 interviews and 10 radio programmes on cholera; 2 radio spots on anti-kidnapping police hotline number; 5 radio programmes to publicize the police emergency toll free number; and 10 radio programmes on national police reform

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Reform and institutional strengthening of the judicial and correction systems

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
The Interim Haiti Recovery Commission approves funding for at least half of the projects to build capacity of judicial and correctional institutions presented in 2010/11	The Commission directed its focus on recovery activities (debris removal, education, health and energy)
All 4 prisons rendered inoperable by the earthquake and 1 newly constructed prison are functional in 2010/11	3 of the 4 prisons, including the National Penitentiary, became operational, while 1 prison was not reopened, based on the decision of the Directorate of Prisons Administration; the new prison was not functional, owing to revisions in the original plans, which resulted in construction delays and operational constraints, and its opening is planned in the fall of 2012
Adoption by Parliament of new penal and criminal procedure codes	A draft of the criminal procedure code had been completed, while the drafting of the new criminal code is ongoing. The working group responsible for the reform of the criminal code and the criminal procedure code had not completed its work

Establishment of the Superior Council of the Judiciary	The Superior Council of the Judiciary was not functional during the reporting period, pending the appointment of the Chair of the "Cour de cassation"
Decrease to 60 per cent in the percentage of detainees held in pretrial detention in 2011 compared to 66.9 per cent in 2010 (3,378 detainees in pretrial detentions); 74.9 per cent in 2009 (6,756 detainees); and 78.8 per cent in 2008 (6,528 detainees)	67.8 per cent (4,189 detainees), compared to 66.9 per cent in 2010, owing primarily to the capture of alleged escapees from prisons in Port-au-Prince

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily provision of advice and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and 2 presidential commissions to restructure the Judicial Inspectorate, implement judicial reforms, reform the penal and procedure codes and establish relay justice stations in 6 jurisdictions	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to the non-establishment of the 2 Presidential Commissions, which resulted in part from the protracted electoral period
Provision of temporary logistical support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to establish 10 relay justice stations in earthquake-affected areas and continue the operations of key ministerial departments and courts whose premises were destroyed in the earthquake	Yes	For the establishment of 15 relay justice stations and the establishment and repair to national and local infrastructure including Government and municipal buildings and courthouses
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, judicial authorities at the national and local levels and international partners to coordinate international assistance to build capacity of rule-of-law institutions, prioritize efforts to strengthen the judiciary, prisons and justice sector administration and address crimes against minors and crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence, including through monthly meetings between ministry officials and representatives of donors and international institutions	Yes	Through the conduct of 28 workshops for magistrates and police officers on investigations of crime scenes; proposals to standardize and reproduce judicial files to enhance accessibility to magistrates; support to pilot courts to improve their registers and train clerks; collaboration with stakeholders to address issues related to contracts administration for prison supplies; advice on the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, specifically to separate the Directorate of the Prison Administration and the national police; advocacy meetings and working visits with judiciaries on juvenile justice; and capacity-building activities with the Legal Assistance Bureau

Weekly provision of technical assistance to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary to exercise its oversight and regulatory authority, including the certification of magistrates, and to the Magistrate's School to recruit new magistrates and train 360 judges, prosecutors, justices of the peace, registry clerks and bailiffs	Yes	Through assistance to the Magistrate's School in the ongoing training of 137 justices of the peace, 12 prosecutors and 40 bailiffs; assistance to the Superior Council of the Judiciary was not provided, owing to the fact that the Council was not yet functional
Weekly provision of technical support to judicial authorities to establish special judicial chambers for financial and economic crimes, kidnappings, and sexual and gender-based violence	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to the non-establishment of the special judicial chambers during the reporting period However, technical support was provided to judicial authorities on a weekly or more frequent basis in 8 departments and less frequently in 2 departments
Daily provision of technical support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish juvenile rehabilitation centres and 1 additional juvenile court, train 25 newly appointed magistrates and 180 lawyers, reinforce the administrative capacities of 26 legal aid offices in 18 jurisdictions, draft a law on the national legal aid system and amend the Legal Aid Bill	No	Although the reconstruction of Delmas 33 juvenile rehabilitation centre was completed, no additional juvenile court was established; one day training, in cooperation with UNDP and the Juge Conseillère à la défense sociale, provided to 14 magistrates; 3 workshops organized for the Legal Assistance Bureaus on issues concerning minors; ongoing technical support to Legal Assistance Bureau on cases involving minors; and draft legislation on legal assistance containing provisions concerning minors prepared
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to 700 judicial officers (prosecutors, investigating judges, trial judges, justices of the peace, clerks, registrars) to ensure transparency and due process in judicial administration, courts and penal proceedings	Yes	Technical advice and support provided to judicial authorities on a weekly or more frequent basis in 8 departments and less frequently in 2 departments
Weekly provision of technical support to judicial institutions and the national police to coordinate activities and policies on procedures for arrest, data collection on arrests and detentions	Yes	Support to the national police including the distribution of the "Code pénal et de procedure pénal Haïtien" to all police commissariats in the 10 departments; and facilitation on the use of incident reports and custody monitoring forms
Weekly provision of technical assistance to justice officials in the organization of capacity-building workshops for 60 bailiffs, registrars and clerks of justice	Yes	Assistance in the organization of 17 two-day sessions on the functioning of the court registries for 316 participants including members of judicial staff, primarily registrars and clerks of justice; 16 sessions on the management of crime scenes for 308 participants including police officers, justices of the peace, prosecutors and judges; and 7 sessions on legal procedures pertaining to gender-based violence for 110 participants including police officers, justices of the peace, prosecutors and judges

Daily provision of advice and technical assistance to corrections officials to assess and address security, infrastructure, staffing and training needs, including through 1,250 visits to prisons	Yes	Assistance to prisons personnel on security, health care for inmates, and infrastructure through 3,035 prison visits; technical support to the Directorate of Prison Administration through an induction training course for 300 new corrections recruits and training for 63 registrars The higher output was attributable to the deployment of additional Government-provided corrections personnel and co-location with Directorate of Prison Administration personnel
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the director of the Department of Prison Administration with regard to the implementation of strategic development	Yes	Through regular meetings with the Head of the Directorate of Prison Administration on the implementation of strategic development objectives, and support to the Directorate Directors through 319 visits by Government-provided corrections officers
Organization of workshops to train 40 senior correctional officers, 300 new corrections officers, 8 trainers and 50 inspectors and supervisors on prison management, child rights and protection issues	4	Workshops for 40 senior corrections officers, regional inspectors and prison inspectors on prison management
	1	Train-the-trainer sessions for 10 trainers on training and managing the 300 new national police recruits who will serve as corrections officers
	4	Workshops for 50 prison inspectors on operations management
Daily provision of advice and technical support to correctional officers to conduct security assessments, design workplans and budgets, implement programmes and conduct training	Yes	Technical support provided to Directorate of Prison Administration managers, correction officers and Directorate of Prison Administration registrars on crisis management policy, modifications of the Internal Rules and Regulations, Registrars Manual and the Directives on Prison Activities Advice; technical support was also provided in the implementation of literacy and health-related programmes, and for Directorate of Prison Administration engineers in the design of engineering workplans to improve coordination of rehabilitation of prisons
Provision of advice and technical support to Department of Prison Administration officials to open the new prison in Croix-des-Bouquets, through the establishment of 4 working committees in the areas of administration, security, prisoners' *registry and health care*	Yes	Through the establishment of 4 working committees, which produced the policies and directives necessary for the operation of the prison

Organization of public information advocacy and outreach campaigns to raise public awareness on detention conditions, the situation of juveniles in conflict with the law and the reform of judicial and correctional institutions, including through United Nations Days print and broadcast outlets, and as sensitization workshops in multimedia centres	Yes	Through the commemoration of International Youth Day through 9 outreach activities on youth and drugs and youth in conflict with law at 9 multimedia centres; and through 17 Web articles on national police cadets, justice reform, violence reduction, rehabilitation of penitentiaries, public buildings and tribunals and legal assistance for juveniles; 4 op-eds on national police training, Community Violence Reduction activities, and sensitization on the electoral process and the role of elected officials; 1 monthly thematic newsletter on regional issues; and 55 radio programmes on a human rights weekly sensitization programme

Component 3: human rights

28. During the 2010/11 period, the Mission worked with the Government of Haiti, State institutions, NGOs and the United Nations country team to: (a) promote the capacity of civil society groups to advocate social and economic rights through participation in the reconstruction process; (b) assist the Government to report, prevent and respond to human rights violations, with particular regard to the rights of children and women; (c) ensure that humanitarian assistance to vulnerable persons affected by the earthquake incorporated the principles and standards on protection and was provided in close coordination with local authorities; and (d) provide temporary logistical and technical expert support to the national police to assist children and women victims of abuse and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence mainly in camps of displaced persons. MINUSTAH human rights, child protection and gender awareness activities had a special focus in areas most affected by the earthquake and displacement. Strong emphasis was also placed on coordination with United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the framework of the protection cluster, gender-based violence, child protection, food security and shelter sub-clusters managing the emergency response to the earthquake.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights, including those of women and children

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
50 cases of alleged human rights violations committed by national police investigated and 20 such cases brought before the courts for prosecution in 2010/11, compared to 250 cases investigated and 45 referred to courts in 2009/10 and 120 cases investigated and 40 referred to courts in 2008/09	Based on the MINUSTAH estimate of cases addressed by the relevant authorities, 77 cases of alleged human rights violations by 53 police officers, 21 of which were brought before an investigating judge; owing to capacity constraints resulting from the earthquake, the annual report, which includes information on cases of human rights violations by the national police, was not produced by the Inspector General of the Haitian National Police
90 per cent increase in the number of rape cases reported to the police in 2010/11, compared to 2009/10 (249 rape cases reported) and 54 per cent increase compared to 2008/09 (312 rape cases reported)	61 per cent increase. 402 rape cases reported in 2010/11

Adoption by the Government of a national plan to combat sexual and gender-based violence	A new plan for the 2011-2016 period, calling for the installation of prefabricated modules within the national police stations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, was in the process of development at the end of the reporting period
Ratification by Parliament of one of the three international child rights treaties yet to be ratified	The Government of Haiti signed the Hague Convention on International Adoption on 2 March 2011, but ratification by Parliament remained pending until the end of the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Implementation of a public policy monitoring programme to engage civil society groups in reconstruction activities, increase accountability and transparency of the reconstruction process and foster respect for social and economic rights	Yes	Through launching a public policy monitoring programme to reinforce the capacities of civil society organizations at the commune level in each department to assemble together, learn about human rights, define their human rights concerns in terms of public policies related to health, education and housing, and present their concerns to State policymakers
Daily monitoring and reporting of violations of human rights, forced returns and violations against children affected by armed violence pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)	Yes	Human rights violations were reported to the relevant Haitian authorities, while cases of forced returns were reported to the municipal authorities, landowners and the Office of the Haitian Presidency
Daily provision of technical support to the Protection Cluster to ensure respect for the rights of persons displaced by the earthquake, with special regard to resettlement, shelter and sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	Support on data collection, referrals for social services, prevention of rights violations and communication to the Protection Cluster and its national and international member organizations; and support on the development of a policy paper and standard operating procedures on forced evictions from camps of displaced persons for the members of the Protection Cluster
Weekly provision of advice and technical support to NGOs to promote human rights and implement protection programmes	Yes	To 5 national NGOs and 14 international NGOs on the respect and promotion of human rights in their protection programmes; and to 8 civil society organizations on the implementation of 8 protection projects on women's rights (sexual and gender-based violence) and children's rights (ill-treatment and trafficking)
Drafting of 10 monthly reports, 1 biannual report and 5 thematic reports on the human rights situation in Haiti, 3 thematic reports on child protection issues and 8 reports on child protection activities	10	Monthly reports
	1	Biannual report
	15	Thematic reports on human rights issues related to alleged crimes involving the national police, the mistreatment of journalists in Gonaives, and the protection of persons living in post-earthquake camps

		The higher output resulted from the evolving and complex situation on the protection of human rights of persons in camps and the allegations of police violence
	6	Reports on child rights violations
	2	Thematic reports on children in conflict with the law
	1	Thematic report on child trafficking
	6	Monthly reports of the Protection Cluster focusing on trends of concern, including the rise in forced evictions of people from camps
Weekly provision of advice and mentoring to the Office for the Protection of Citizens (ombudsman institution) to promote human rights, conduct human rights investigations, improve the legal protection of children and establish child protection focal points of the Office in two departments	Yes	Advice and mentoring to the Office for the Protection of Citizens at the national level, through the deployment of 2 consultants based within the Office, on the drafting of a national strategy to strengthen the Office for the 2011-2013 period; technical support at the department level to establish and operationalize 4 Office for the Protection of Citizens officers in Jérémie, Mirebalais, Miragoane and Grand Riviere du Nord; and technical support provided to Office for the Protection of Citizens officers in Fort Liberté, Gonaives, Jacmel and Les Cayes
Monthly provision of advice and technical support to assist the Government and Parliament in adopting children's rights policies, advocate the ratification of at least 1 human rights convention and 1 child rights convention and fulfil reporting obligations under human rights treaties and conventions ratified by Parliament, including the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Yes	Through support to the Government in the preparation of the Haiti national report for the universal periodic review of the United Nations Human Rights Council, and in the organization of national consultations with members of civil society; technical assistance to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights and women's organizations in developing a national implementation plan and advocacy strategy on the recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and technical assistance to the Institut de bien-être social et de recherche on the redrafting of the adoption law
Organization of 7 training workshops for national civil society organizations on selected economic, social and cultural rights and 1 workshop on the training of trainers for representatives of 20 NGOs on the monitoring of political rights during the November 2010 elections	1	Week-long workshop for a total of 37 participants from national civil society organizations, the Government and United Nations agencies on economic, social and cultural rights (education, health and housing) as part of public policy and the national budget
	1	Two-day seminar for 120 candidates to the House of Deputies, the Senate and the Presidency on human rights, democratic governance and development

		The actual outputs replaced the planned outputs owing to changes since the formulation of the planned outputs, such as the significant deployment of OAS monitors in addition to other internationally led efforts in supporting national monitors for the elections
Organization of 10 workshops on human rights for correctional officers, training workshops for judges at the École de la magistrature, 6 training workshops for representatives of local NGOs and State institutions on the monitoring and reporting of violations against children and 5 training workshops for 100 journalists on ethical principles of reporting on child victims of kidnapping, trafficking, sexual violence and children affected by armed violence	15	Training sessions on child protection for 890 national police cadets
	1	Training session on ethical principles of reporting on child victims of crime for 100 journalists in Gonaives
	1	Training session on monitoring and reporting for 6 members of NGOs
	1	Workshop on juvenile justice for 8 judges and Haitian officials
		The non-completion of the planned training workshops for École de la magistrature judges can be attributed to their absence from Haiti as 20 newly recruited judges for a 10-month training course in France. Instead, MINUSTAH presented the module on "Human rights and justice of peace" in 3 training sessions (4-6 weeks each) organized by the École de la magistrature for 120 justices of the peace
Organization of 3 human rights campaigns to raise public awareness on women's and human rights through print and broadcast outlets, workshops and outreach activities in multimedia centres and distribution of promotional materials	Yes	Through public information campaigns in 9 locations to celebrate Human Rights Day; 9 public information campaigns in 6 locations to celebrate the national week of the child; and 25 public information campaigns in 5 locations to celebrate women's human rights; the campaigns included the distribution of promotional materials (3,500 T-shirts and 8,500 posters), the issuance of related articles in local newspapers and in the Internet and the broadcast of 58 radio programmes
Weekly provision of technical and logistical support to the Government in the development of a country assessment report on patterns of sexual violence and the promotion of gender advocacy; review of the national plan to combat sexual and gender-based violence; and organization of 1 restitution workshop, 1 national validation workshop, 10 sensitization workshops for State officials and 1 training workshop for 20 trainers on sexual and gender-based violence from all 10 departments	No	The non-completion of the planned workshops resulted from additional requirements related to the conduct of visits to camps of internally displaced persons to assess issues on gender-based violence and on the development of projects to establish 10 separate areas to assist victims of sexual and gender-based violence in all of Haiti's 10 departments and in 3 camps of internally displaced persons and in 7 commissariats
		Country assessment was conducted by MINUSTAH on sexual and gender-based violence, and a report subsequently prepared and used to develop a security plan; and the national plan was under review by an umbrella NGO as at the end of the reporting period

Monthly provision of advice and technical support to the Government and Parliament to develop a legal framework to provide protection from discrimination to people living with HIV/AIDS	Yes	Technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health and Parliament, including through 5 meetings with national health authorities and civil society groups to revise a draft law on HIV/AIDS

Component 4: humanitarian and development coordination

29. During the reporting period, the Mission worked with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations country team to support humanitarian and recovery efforts in the wake of the 2010 earthquake. MINUSTAH also worked with Haitian authorities at the national and local levels to provide technical assistance in building local capacity in emergency preparedness and response throughout the country. Through its military engineers, the Mission also supported the Government's post-earthquake humanitarian, recovery and risk mitigation efforts, including debris removal, infrastructure repairs, drilling of wells, cleaning of rivers and paving of roads with asphalt.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Improved humanitarian situation and progress towards economic recovery, reconstruction and poverty reduction

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
At least 600,000 of the 1.3 million displaced persons living in camps resettled to durable shelter in 2010/11	As of June 2011, 73,000 of 116,000 transitional shelters (63 per cent) had been completed for an estimated 400,000 displaced persons; the overall displaced population decreased from 1.3 million to an estimated 634,000 at the end of the reporting period, as a result of return/reconstruction efforts and poor conditions in existing sites
At least 5 million m^3 of debris removed in 2010/11 out of an estimated 15 million m^3 of debris left by the earthquake	As of June 2011, an estimated 4.5 million m^3 of debris was collected by the Government and the Debris Management Working Group, comprising more than 46 organizations including national institutions, United Nations entities, national and international NGOs, and other partners The planned indicator should have read 10 million m^3 rather than 15 million m^3
Adoption and implementation by the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission of a procedure to approve reconstruction projects funded by the Haitian Reconstruction Fund and to measure their impact in 2010/11	Achieved; project review process initially established and approved by the Board of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission in mid-2010, and reviewed in April 2011 to ensure greater involvement of Haitian ministries in the process; during the reporting period, 89 projects were approved by the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission through the approved review process

Adoption and continued regular update of disaster risk reduction and emergency response plans (2010/11: 10 departments; 2009/10: 10 departments; 2008/09: 9 departments)	Achieved; emergency response plans developed in all 10 departments, in coordination with the Government's national disaster response plan, were revised, updated and adopted by the Direction de la protection civile (Ministère de l'interieur et des collectivités territoriales)

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily operations of military engineer battalions to assist in the removal of debris and in public infrastructure repair activities to ensure a secure and stable environment for relief and recovery efforts and to support the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons	Yes	Through assistance in the removal of over 45,275 m^3 of debris, repair of 60 km of roads covering 69,496 m^2 of asphalt, and the cleaning of over 17 km of ditches to facilitate drainage
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the Government to ensure the efficiency of international assistance to Haiti, including through coordination meetings between the Prime Minister and the Interim Haiti Reconstruction Commission	Yes	Through weekly meetings held with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation and the Presidential transitional team on aid effectiveness issues
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the Government to implement the Plan of Action for National Recovery and Development, assess the availability of funds and project activities and evaluate humanitarian and development needs, including through meetings with the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation, the Minister of the Interior and officials from both Ministries	Yes	Through regular consultations held with ministries, at senior and technical levels, to support the implementation of the Plan
Weekly provision of advice and technical assistance to the Government to facilitate the implementation of humanitarian and recovery activities and to enable monitoring and evaluation of progress and outputs, including through coordination meetings between the Government, local officials of departments affected by the earthquake, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations country team and NGOs	Yes	Through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, weekly meetings in 9 departments and monthly meetings in the West department on improving the delivery of basic social services to the local population without external support

Weekly provision of advice and technical support to the Government and local administrations to build local capacity and improve preparedness for natural disaster and emergency management and response capacity in all 10 departments, including through coordination meetings with the Government, members of the United Nations country team and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Yes	Through weekly meetings with the Ministry of Planning and the Office for the Protection of Civilians in 9 departments and monthly meetings in the West department; through the conduct of 8 joint assessment missions with local authorities, NGOs and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to enhance the protection of vulnerable groups
Organization of weekly public information and advocacy activities to raise public awareness about the resettlement of displaced persons, debris removal, natural risks and disaster management in support of national institutions, including through print and broadcast outlets and distribution of promotional materials	Yes	Through 2 forums and 81 outreach activities on risk and natural disaster management in 2 camps for internally displaced persons and in 9 multimedia centres, including the distribution of promotional materials (2,000 posters, 20,000 flyers and 30,000 pamphlets), the broadcast of radio programmes in local stations and sensitization activities on environmental protection in 9 multimedia centres

Component 5: support

30. As detailed in the frameworks below, an average strength of 8,720 military contingent personnel, 2,021 formed police personnel, 1,330 United Nations police and corrections officers and 1,995 civilian staff were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services in support of the implementation of the Mission's mandate. In the delivery of the services, the component delivered various outputs, improved on services and focused on issues such as HIV awareness and environmental protection. Support services included the conduct and discipline programme, personnel administration, health care for all personnel, facilities construction, renovation and maintenance, information technology and communications, air and ground transportation services, supply operations and provision of security for the Mission.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Effective and efficient administrative, logistical and security support to the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Maintenance of 90 per cent compliance with national environmental standards and with those of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (2008/09: 90 per cent; 2009/10: 90 per cent; 2010/11: 90 per cent)	87 per cent compliance, mainly attributable to shortfalls in the provision of wastewater services resulting from threats following the cholera outbreak; a Mission-wide assessment on wastewater management was conducted and remedial actions were carried out to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in the mission premises

Strengthening the security plan for contingency preparedness through the conduct of 24 exercises throughout the Mission area (2008/09: 92 per cent; 2009/10: 98 per cent; 2010/11: 99 per cent)	Achieved; 2 exercises conducted in each of the 12 locations in the Mission area
Increase in access to medical services on a round-the-clock basis for all MINUSTAH personnel in Port-au-Prince (2008/09: 8 hours, 5 days; 2009/10: 12 hours, 6 days; 2010/11: 24 hours, 7 days)	Achieved; access to medical services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all MINUSTAH personnel in Port-au-Prince
Maintenance of access to medical services for all Mission personnel during working hours in the regions and on call after working hours (2008/09: 8 hours, 5 days; 2009/10: 8 hours, 5 days; 2010/11: 8 hours, 5 days)	Achieved; access to primary health care and ambulance service 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, and on call after working hours, for all Mission personnel in the regions

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvement		
Monitoring and reinforcement of environmental compliance in all MINUSTAH sites through regular inspections and corrective actions to meet regulatory environmental standards	Yes	Through regular inspections, spot checks and environmental assessments in all camps in the Mission area
Implementation of an environmental awareness programme through training, presentation and publications to support environmental protection	Yes	Through training sessions mainly for military contingent and formed police personnel conducted during rotation periods
Provision of medical care on a round-the-clock basis for all Mission personnel in Port-au-Prince, during working hours in the regions and on call after working hours	Yes	For all MINUSTAH personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in Port-au-Prince and in the regions during working hours and on call after working hours; in Santo Domingo, access to medical services was provided through a level III hospital and ambulance service was on standby during working hours
Implementation of 99 per cent Mission-wide coverage of the security plan for contingency preparedness	Yes	Through the implementation of the security plan throughout the Mission area and through the conduct of evaluation exercises Mission-wide

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 8,940 military contingent personnel, 2,940 formed police personnel and 1,451 United Nations police officers (including 100 seconded corrections officers)	8,720	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	2,021	Formed police personnel (average strength)
	1,330	United Nations police officers, including 53 seconded corrections officers (average strength)
		The lower number of military and police personnel was attributable to the delayed deployment of personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for an average strength of 8,808 military contingent personnel and 2,940 formed police personnel	231	Verification reports, comprising 10 inspections on arrival, 117 periodic, 62 operational readiness, 34 spot checks and 8 repatriation for an average of 8,597 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers) and 2,021 formed police personnel
Storage and supply of rations and water for an average strength of 8,808 military contingent personnel and 2,940 formed police personnel in 31 locations	Yes	Supply of rations and water for an average strength of 8,597 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers) and 2,021 formed police personnel in 40 locations
Storage and supply of 238,020 litres of diesel fuel and kerosene for cooking purposes in support of approximately 2,859 military contingents and 1,000 formed police personnel in 9 locations	316,393	Litres of diesel and kerosene for cooking purposes of approximately 4,490 military contingent personnel and 1,194 formed police personnel in 19 locations
		The higher output resulted from the deployment of a contingent that primarily used diesel fuel and kerosene for cooking purposes
Administration of an average of 2,486 civilian staff, comprising 731 international staff, 1,478 national staff and 277 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions	526	International staff, including 77 temporary positions (average strength)
	1,252	National staff, including 105 temporary positions (average strength)
	217	United Nations Volunteers
		The lower number of civilian personnel was attributable to delays in the recruitment of personnel, particularly temporary international and national staff and United Nations Volunteers
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Through induction and refresher training for 4,198 military, police and civilian personnel; through monitoring mechanisms including the designation of focal points in each of the 10 departments, 2 sub-offices in Leogane and St. Marc, and the Santo Domingo Service Centre, 5 assessment visits and the development of guidelines on reporting misconduct

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance of 140 MINUSTAH premises and locations, including the repair of MINUSTAH premises that were declared unsafe after the earthquake, comprising 45 military sites, 18 United Nations-owned police sites, 48 civilian staff premises, 7 United Nations police premises and 22 United Nations police co-locations	150	Premises and locations The higher number resulted from the acquisition of 13 new leased premises (for military, police and civilian personnel) offset by the handover of 3 leased premises (for military and police personnel)
Operation and maintenance of 61 water supply sources and 18 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 10 departments and 1 water bottling plant in Port-au-Prince	58	Water supply sources
	19	United Nations-owned water purification plants
	1	Water bottling plant
Operation and maintenance of 150 United Nations-owned generators, 63 United Nations-owned light towers and 7 United Nations-owned welding generators	184	Generators
	108	Light towers
	11	Welding generators
		The higher number of generators, light towers and welding generators were required to meet operational requirements mainly to support post-earthquake humanitarian relief operations
Establishment of 10 Web-based map services using the Geographical Information System (GIS) server for military and police personnel	10	Web-based map services
Maintenance of GIS, including the update of 30 data sets and production of 14,000 GIS maps	35	Data sets updated The higher output resulted from the need to update cholera information layers more frequently owing to the cholera outbreak
	8,500	GIS maps produced The lower output resulted from an inadvertent oversight in the formulation of the planned output, which should have reflected 8,000 GIS maps. The additional 500 maps were produced for humanitarian-related activities
Construction of 7 camps for military contingent and formed police personnel and 1 camp for civilian staff accommodation in Port-au-Prince	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to the projected reduction in the temporary surge capacity of the Mission
Establishment of 2 regional headquarters in Jacmel and Jérémie	2	Regional headquarters in Jacmel and in Jérémie

Establishment of 3 new formed police camps in Jacmel, Jérémie and Hinche	3	Camps established
Construction of 1 helicopter landing site in Leogane	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the determination that existing fields could accommodate additional flights for emergency purposes
Maintenance of fire systems for 140 MINUSTAH premises and locations to comply with fire safety standards	Yes	For 150 premises and locations The higher number resulted from the acquisition of additional premises for military, police and civilian personnel to meet operational requirements
Storage and supply of 11 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 220 United Nations-owned generators and light towers and 566 contingent-owned generators	11.7	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 303 United Nations-owned generators and light towers and 560 contingent-owned generators The higher output was attributable to the increase in the number of United Nations-owned generators
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,650 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 18 armoured vehicles, 129 vehicle attachments and 4 trailers, in 11 workshops at 11 locations	1,654	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 17 armoured vehicles, 138 vehicles attachments and 2 trailers, in 11 workshops at 11 locations
Storage and supply of 7.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,517 United Nations-owned vehicles and 2,200 contingent-owned vehicles	5.9	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,514 (1,654 less 138 attachments and 2 trailers) United Nations-owned vehicles and 2,178 contingent-owned vehicles The lower consumption of fuel was attributable to delays in the receipt of vehicles acquired in the reporting period
Operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week, for a daily average of 1,000 United Nations personnel, including staff officers, United Nations police, civilian personnel and individual contractors	Yes	For a daily average of 700 passengers The lower output was attributable to the acquisition of light passenger vehicles resulting in reduced utilization of the air shuttle service, and the lower number of individual contractors transported (average of 26 individual contractors compared to the originally projected 350)
Air transportation		
Management and operation of 2 fixed-wing aircraft (1 military and 1 civilian) and 10 rotary-wing aircraft (6 military and 4 civilian) in 5 airfields and 15 helicopter landing sites	2	Fixed-wing aircraft, comprising 1 military and 1 civilian
	10	Rotary-wing aircraft, comprising 6 military and 4 civilian
	5	Airfields
	15	Helicopter landing sites, including 7 in daily use for regular flight services

Storage and supply of 3.3 million litres of aviation fuel for 2 fixed-wing and 10 rotary-wing aircraft	3.0	Million litres of aviation fuel for 2 fixed-wing aircraft and 10 rotary-wing aircraft The lower output resulted from lower flight hours owing to the termination of the military fixed-wing aircraft in April 2011, and the subsequent receipt of the second civilian fixed-wing aircraft in June 2011
Maintenance of the capability for simultaneous deployment of aircraft to 3 temporary operating bases in the regions	Yes	Through the capability for deployment at 3 temporary locations in Les Cayes, Cap-Haïtien and Gonaïves
Provision of 24-hour aviation operations support, including search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation, as well as night flights	Yes	Through full 24-hour aviation operations support, including for special military operations
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 16 contingent-owned naval vessels and 12 Zodiac boats	16	Contingent-owned naval vessels
	12	Zodiac boats
Storage and supply of 564,384 litres of petrol for 16 contingent-owned naval vessels and 12 Zodiac boats	214,762	Litres of petrol for 16 contingent-owned naval vessels and 12 Zodiac boats The lower output resulted from periods when the naval vessels and Zodiac boats were non-operational during the reporting period
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs and 28 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems to provide voice, fax, video, data communications, disaster recovery and business continuity services	1	Satellite network consisting of 2 hubs and 28 VSAT systems
Support and maintenance of a UHF network consisting of 3,311 hand-held radios, 1,723 mobile radios, 50 base station radios, 2,500 hand-held radios (trunking), 410 mobile radios (trunking) and 6 base station radios (trunking)	3,315	Hand-held radios
	1,779	Mobile radios
	49	Base station radios
	4,478	Hand-held radios (trunking)
	1,028	Mobile radios (trunking)
	126	Base station radios (trunking)

		The higher number of trunking hand-held radios, trunking mobile radios, and trunking base station radios resulted from delays in the completion of the write-off process for some equipment, as well as the expansion of the Mission's radio trunking coverage in the southern regions of Haiti
Support and maintenance of a high-frequency network (HF) consisting of 873 mobile radios with Global Positioning System (GPS) option and 104 base stations (data-capable)	918	Mobile radios
		The higher number of mobile radios resulted from the operational requirement to equip additional vehicles acquired during the reporting period
	104	Base stations
Support to and maintenance of 40 telephone exchanges and 123 microwave links	76	Telephone exchanges
		The higher number of telephone exchanges resulted from delays in the completion of the write-off process for some equipment
	123	Microwave links
Support and maintenance of 25 communication sites to enhance microwave, UHF and HF network coverage throughout Haiti	25	Communication sites
Support and maintenance of 13 communication centres	13	Communication centres
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 125 servers; 3,048 desktop computers; 1,050 laptop computers; and 232 digital senders	183	Servers
		The higher number was attributable to delays in the completion of the write-off process for 124 servers
	3,856	Desktop computers
	1,494	Laptop computers
		The increased number resulted from delays in the completion of the write-off process of some equipment, and additional requirements to support the Government
	236	Digital senders
Support and maintenance of local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 4,400 users	Yes	For 4,395 users

Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 1 level II hospital in Port-au-Prince and 33 level I clinics and 3 dispensaries in all United Nations locations, providing medical services to all Mission personnel and to the staff of United Nations agencies in cases of emergency	1	Level II hospital in Port-au-Prince
	38	Level I clinics
	3	Dispensaries
		In addition:
	1	Level III hospital in Santo Domingo
Maintenance of a central laboratory in Port-au-Prince and 3 basic laboratories in Cap-Haïtien, Gonaives and Les Cayes	1	Central laboratory in Port-au-Prince
	3	Basic laboratories in the regions
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all Mission personnel, including strategic air evacuation from level I facilities to level II hospital, and from level II hospital to level III and level IV facilities	Yes	A total of 143 medical air evacuations arranged (94 external and 49 internal) to level II and level III facilities
Operation and maintenance of voluntary and confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	Yes	For a total of 1,615 voluntary counselling and confidential testing services for Mission personnel
HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	Yes	Through 849 awareness-raising sessions for 5,309 Mission personnel
Security		
Provision of security services, round-the-clock, for an average of 132 military staff officers, 1,451 United Nations police officers (including 100 seconded Corrections Officers), 732 international staff and 277 United Nations Volunteers, including close protection of VIPs, as well as for United Nations facilities and sites	Yes	Through the provision of round-the-clock security services
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 1,077 residences	Yes	A total of 154 MINUSTAH facilities and 300 facilities of other United Nations entities surveyed The lower output resulted from the discontinuation of residential surveys after the 2010 earthquake as Mission personnel were relocated to temporary accommodations

Conduct of 24 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	120	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans The higher output resulted from the increased frequency of sessions following the 2010 earthquake, which was extended through the end of the reporting period
Investigation of incidents and accidents involving Mission personnel and property	Yes	A total of 1,124 investigations undertaken and 1,339 traffic accidents recorded
24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Through the provision of round-the-clock close protection
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff, and basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and fire wardens in the Mission	Yes	Through 120 induction security training sessions for new Mission staff
	24	Basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and fire wardens
Implementation and update of the security plan	Yes	Regional security plans and warden system tested and operational; 2 security plan exercises conducted; and security plan and warden system at Port-au-Prince under review and pending approval of the designated official

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*[a]
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	244 075.2	245 235.0	(1 159.8)	(0.5)
United Nations police	78 460.0	77 473.9	986.1	1.3
Formed police units	73 806.1	56 387.0	17 419.1	23.6
Subtotal	**396 341.3**	**379 095.9**	**17 245.4**	**4.4**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	83 792.4	91 287.1	(7 494.7)	(8.9)
National staff	34 309.7	34 173.1	136.6	0.4
United Nations Volunteers	13 720.6	11 738.9	1 981.7	14.4
General temporary assistance	25 606.4	13 543.5	12 062.9	47.1
Subtotal	**157 429.1**	**150 742.6**	**6 686.5**	**4.2**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	4 635.0	2 870.7	1 764.3	38.1
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	655.9	604.7	51.2	7.8
Official travel	8 563.1	6 375.0	2 188.1	25.6
Facilities and infrastructure	138 307.3	119 988.1	18 319.2	13.2
Ground transportation	26 672.0	31 512.1	(4 840.1)	(18.1)
Air transportation	28 874.8	28 463.7	411.1	1.4
Naval transportation	1 140.2	926.9	213.3	18.7
Communications	34 479.4	32 389.2	2 090.2	6.1
Information technology	11 743.7	13 487.7	(1 744.0)	(14.9)
Medical	9 426.8	9 405.6	21.2	0.2
Special equipment	4 700.4	3 931.7	768.7	16.4
Other supplies, services and equipment	23 358.4	23 271.9	86.5	0.4
Quick-impact projects	7 500.0	7 496.9	3.1	—
Subtotal	**300 057.0**	**280 724.2**	**19 332.8**	**6.4**
Gross requirements	**853 827.4**	**810 562.7**	**43 264.7**	**5.1**
Staff assessment income	17 314.6	16 699.0	615.6	3.6
Net requirements	**836 512.8**	**793 863.7**	**42 649.1**	**5.1**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**853 827.4**	**810 562.7**	**43 264.7**	**5.1**

[a] The symbol " — " denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

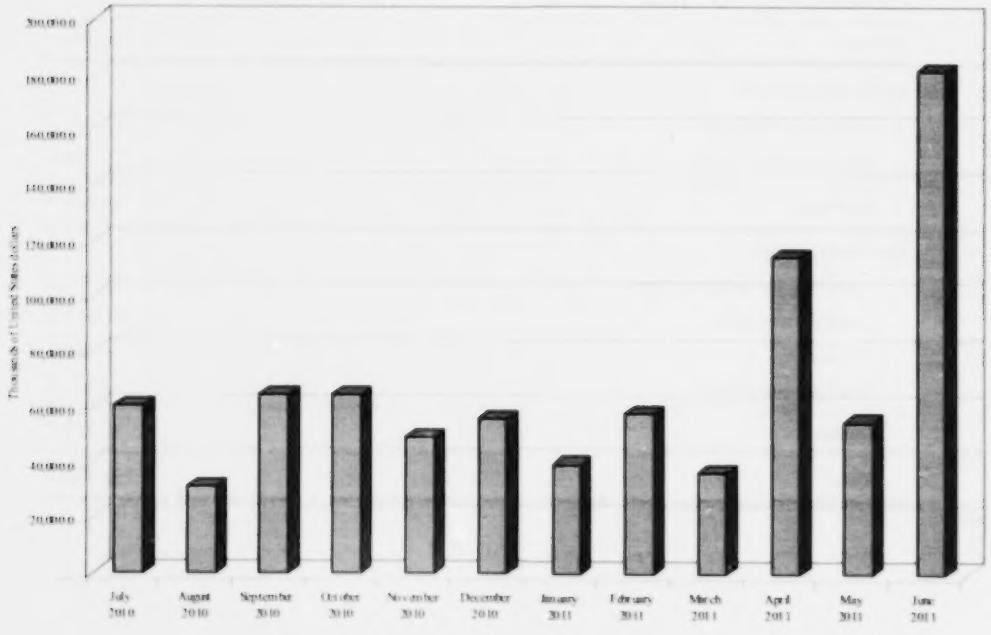
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	396 341.3	(11 388.0)	384 953.3
II. Civilian personnel	157 429.1	(333.5)	157 095.6
III. Operational costs	300 057.0	11 721.5	311 778.5
Total	**853 827.4**	—	**853 827.4**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.4

31. Redeployment of funds was undertaken primarily to meet additional requirements for the replacement of 256 light vehicles that had reached the end of their useful life, and for the acquisition of information technology equipment to meet operational requirements. The additional requirements under operational costs were offset primarily by reduced requirements under military and police personnel, owing to the lower average deployment of formed police personnel.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



32. The higher expenditures in April and June 2011 were attributable to reimbursements made to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing Governments for troop/formed police costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military contingent personnel and formed police units. The higher expenditures in June 2011 also resulted from operational requirements for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, generators, water purification equipment and maintenance supplies and for vehicle maintenance.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	2 734.0
Other/miscellaneous income	3 123.6
Prior-period adjustments	(42.4)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	24 209.3
Total	**30 024.5**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	41 026.3
Formed police units	9 184.6
Subtotal	**50 210.9**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	22 781.8
Communications	8 697.8
Medical	6 740.2
Special equipment	3 931.7
Subtotal	**42 151.5**
Total	**92 362.4**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.1	1 June 2004	—
Intensified operational condition factor	1.3	1 June 2004	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.0	1 June 2004	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.3-5.8		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	4 523.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**4 523.4**

[a] Estimated rental value of Government-provided land and premises.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	($1 159.8)	(0.5%)

33. The additional requirements were primarily attributable to: (a) the settlement of outstanding charges related to the deployment of the equipment of one engineering company in the previous financial period; and (b) higher costs for rations, owing to the difference in the actual average exchange rate of 0.74 euros per United States dollar compared with the budgeted exchange rate of 0.81 euros per United States dollar. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for: (a) travel, owing to lower actual rotation costs for contingent units from Asia, the delayed deployment of one contingent and the change in the rotation cycle of one contributing country from six to nine months; and (b) standard reimbursements to contributing Governments for major equipment, owing to delays in the deployment of two contingents and higher levels of equipment unserviceability.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$986.1	1.3%

34. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to fewer trips taken resulting from the extension of the tour of duty of some United Nations police personnel. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements attributable to: (a) the higher average deployment of United Nations police personnel (actual of 1,277 personnel,

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

compared with the 1,238 planned); and (b) higher incidence of death and injury related to the January 2010 earthquake.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$17 419.1	23.6%

35. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for travel, standard reimbursements made to contributing Governments and freight costs, owing to the lower average deployment of formed police personnel (actual of 2,021 personnel, compared with the 2,264 planned), which resulted from the non-deployment of four formed police units, the delayed deployment of three units, and the earlier than planned repatriation of four units.

	Variance	
International staff	($7 494.7)	(8.9%)

36. The additional requirements were primarily attributable to: (a) the higher actual common staff costs expenditure (78 per cent of net salaries, compared with the budgeted estimate of 69 per cent of net salaries); (b) higher actual expenditures for salaries; (c) the settlement of claims for loss or damage to personal effects resulting from the earthquake under special measures established after the earthquake; and (d) payment of daily subsistence allowances to 68 international staff assigned to Santo Domingo from July to December 2010. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for hazardous duty station allowances, owing to the payment of the allowance for a period of four months, compared to the budgeted period of 10 months, resulting from the interim discontinuance of the payment of the allowance from September to December 2010 and the final discontinuance of the payment of the allowance effective March 2011.

	Variance	
National staff	$136.6	0.4%

37. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for hazardous duty station allowances, owing to the payment of the allowance for a period of four months, compared to the budgeted period of 11 months. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for the payments under special measures for loss or damage to personal effects resulting from the earthquake.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$1 981.7	14.4%

38. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to the higher average vacancy rate of 19 per cent, compared to the budgeted vacancy factor of 8 per cent.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$12 062.9	47.1%

39. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to: (a) higher average vacancy rates of 58 per cent for international staff, 73 per cent for National Professional

Officers and 47 per cent for national General Service staff, compared to the budgeted vacancy factors of 32 per cent for international staff and 21 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff; and (b) reduced requirements for hazardous duty station allowances for both categories of staff, resulting from the interim discontinuance of the payment from September to December 2010 and the final discontinuance of the payment effective March 2011.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$1 764.3	38.1%

40. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to the higher average delayed deployment factor of 47 per cent, compared to the budgeted rate of 16 per cent.

	Variance	
Consultants	$51.2	7.8%

41. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to the cancellation of planned training of trainers pending the completion of the development of a global training programme for the field, reduced travel costs owing to the availability of consultants from the United States, and the use of in-house training resources in lieu of external resources.

	Variance	
Official travel	$2 188.1	25.6%

42. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to: (a) the cancellation of training, such as in logistics and cost centre management, that was planned in Brindisi, Italy, Entebbe, Uganda, and other locations; (b) the unavailability of eligible staff members to be nominated for external training such as in political affairs; (c) work priorities that precluded staff members from participating in training, such as in medical and current practices on malaria, to build their capacity; (d) some training that was originally planned to be carried out in Brindisi and Entebbe being carried out in New York instead; and (e) the cancellation of the travel of some staff members, owing to visa issues.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$18 319.2	13.2%

43. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to: (a) the cancellation of the planned construction of seven camps for military contingent and formed police personnel, owing to delays in the procurement process, delays in the deployment of five formed police units and the projected decrease in the surge capacity of military and police personnel; (b) reduced requirements for security services, mainly owing to the cancellation of the seven camps; (c) reduced requirements for standard reimbursements to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to the non-deployment, delayed deployment, and the earlier-than-planned repatriation of formed police units and the higher level of unserviceability of some equipment; and (d) lower requirements for the rental of premises, owing to the relocation of three formed police units from rental premises

to Government-provided premises, the termination of the lease of the Ola Esmeralda for the temporary accommodation of staff after the earthquake and the cancellation of the planned rental of additional premises for personnel. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for: (a) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities for the establishment of new regional headquarters in Leogane and Jérémie and the replacement of prefabricated facilities that were damaged or had reached the end of their useful life; (b) the employment of casual labourers for the establishment of the regional headquarters and camps for formed police units in Jérémie, Hinche, Jacmel, Port-au-Prince and Terrier Rouge, and the continued use of individual contractors owing to delays in the implementation of the turnkey fuel contract, which was signed only after the reporting period; (c) acquisition of water purification equipment, waste treatment plants and water and septic tanks in the aftermath of the cholera outbreak; (d) the acquisition of generators for camps for internally displaced persons, the additional wastewater treatment plants, and remote locations not covered under the power generation contract; and (e) spare parts and supplies for generators installed in prefabricated facilities and for other accommodation equipment to bring office and residential facilities in line with minimum operating residential security standards.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($4 840.1)	(18.1%)

44. The additional requirements were primarily attributable to: (a) the acquisition of 256 additional light vehicles and 4 flat module recovery vehicles as replacements for vehicles that had reached the end of their useful life. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for: (a) the acquisition of workshop equipment, owing to the postponement of the expansion of transport workshops as a result of the unavailability of land and the postponement of the establishment of regional transport workshops; and (b) liability insurance, owing to the non-requirement of local insurance for which provision had been made following the earthquake, and lower premiums for worldwide insurance.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$411.1	1.4%

45. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for the rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft, based on the renewal of contracts. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for: (a) the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the settlement of outstanding charges related to aircraft deployed in the 2009/10 period in the aftermath of the earthquake; and (b) landing fees and ground handling charges for daily flights between Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo in the aftermath of the earthquake.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$213.3	18.7%

46. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for: (a) fuel, owing to the lower number of patrols conducted, as the ramps in two sites were not in a state of operational readiness; and (b) the rental of vessels for services

to Jérémie, resulting from improved road conditions that allowed for the transport of goods by road, instead of through rented vessels.

	Variance	
Communications	$2 090.2	6.1%

47. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to reduced requirements for: (a) reimbursements to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to the non-deployment, delayed deployment, and the earlier-than-planned repatriation of formed police units and the higher levels of unserviceability of some equipment; and (b) public information services, owing to delays in the finalization of external contracts for radio and television broadcasts and other related services. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for the acquisition of communications equipment mainly to support the expansion of the Mission's radio network coverage and to conclude the final stages of the Mission's microwave backbone project to the northern regions of Haiti.

	Variance	
Information technology	($1 744.0)	(14.9%)

48. The additional requirements were mainly attributable to the acquisition of additional equipment mainly to support the expansion of the Mission's radio network coverage and to conclude the Mission's microwave backbone project. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for information technology services, owing to the delays in the deployment of contractual personnel.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$768.7	16.4%

49. The unspent balance was attributable to reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop- and formed police-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to the non-deployment, delayed deployment, and earlier-than-planned repatriation of formed police units, and the higher levels of unserviceability of some equipment.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

50. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MINUSTAH are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $43,264,700 with respect to the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2011 amounting to $30,024,500 from interest income ($2,734,000), other/miscellaneous income ($3,123,600) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($24,209,300), offset by prior-period adjustments ($42,400).**